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**Gary Development Landfill
Superfund Site**
Community Involvement Plan
City of Gary, Lake County, Indiana

January 2013



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1.0 OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prepared this **Community Involvement Plan (CIP)** for the **Gary Development Landfill Superfund site** in the city of Gary, Lake County, Indiana. EPA's community involvement effort is committed to promoting communication between citizens and the Agency. EPA wants to make sure the **community's** current concerns and information needs are considered as site activities progress.

The CIP:

- Assists the public in understanding the decision-making process during project design and cleanup and the community's role in that process.
- Gives the public accessible, accurate, timely and understandable information about the project as it moves forward.
- Ensures adequate time and opportunity for the public to give informed and meaningful input and for that input to be considered.
- Reflects community concerns, questions and information needs.
- Respects and fully considers public input throughout the process as the project moves forward.

This CIP was prepared to support environmental and cleanup activities at the Gary Development Landfill site. EPA used several information sources to develop this plan, including research and community interviews. The interviews conducted with residents in December 2012 gave EPA an insight into the concerns and information needs of the community. This CIP describes EPA's plan for addressing concerns and keeping residents informed and involved in the site cleanup activities. It also provides information on the Superfund process, site background information, and a profile of the City of Gary. The CIP is a working document that will evolve as the investigation and cleanup process continues and input is received from the community. It is intended to be flexible, adaptable, and used as a guideline for EPA's communication with the Gary community.

1.1 Community Engagement Is Essential to the Success of Superfund Cleanups

Ongoing input and involvement by the community are essential to EPA's efforts to provide effective **community engagement** (Appendix A). EPA has learned that its decision-making ability is enhanced by actively seeking comments and information from the community. Community members need to be involved in all phases of the cleanup so that the **contamination** is addressed in a way that protects people and the environment – now and in the future.

Residents, former employees, and local government officials may be able to provide valuable information about a hazardous site that can help EPA determine the best way to clean it up. Such information can help determine the location of contamination, how people may be exposed to the contamination, and perhaps sources of the contamination.



1.2 Purpose of this CIP

The EPA will use this document as a guide to involve and communicate with residents, businesses, and local government in the Gary area.

If you are interested in submitting comments or have questions or suggestion concerning the CIP, please contact:

Janet Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
EPA Region 5 (SI-7J)
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3507
Phone: 312-353-0628 or toll free at 800-621-8431, ext. 30628
pope.janet@epa.gov

For more information on the Gary Development Landfill Superfund Site, visit <http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/garylandfill/> or request information by contacting EPA's CIC, Janet Pope.

1.3 CIP Overview

This CIP contains the following sections:

- Section 1** Introduction: Describes the purpose and intended uses of this CIP.
- Section 2** Community Engagement and the Superfund Process: Gives an overview of the step-by-step process the EPA follows to determine the best way to clean up a contaminated site, as well as opportunities for community involvement throughout the process.
- Section 3** Gary Development Landfill Site Background: Shares background information about the site's location and history.
- Section 4** Gary Community Background: Profiles the economic and ethnic makeup of the community and summarizes the community's history and past involvement at the site.
- Section 5** Detailed Summary of Community Interviews: Summarizes what interviewees told EPA about the Gary Development Landfill Site and how they would like to receive information from EPA about the site.
- Section 6** Community Concerns and Questions: Presents the concerns and other information gathered during the community interviews conducted in December 2012.
- Section 7** Community Involvement Goals: Presents EPA's plan and timeline for conducting site-specific activities to keep residents and local officials informed and involved during the cleanup process.
- Appendix A** Glossary: Lists the definitions of key words (these key words are in bold throughout this document).
- Appendix B** Information Repository, Administrative Record, and Public Meeting Locations: Identifies places where community members can find more information about the Gary Development Landfill site.
- Appendix C** List of Contacts and Interested Groups: Provides a list of federal, state, and local agencies and community organizations.



2.0 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND THE SUPERFUND PROCESS

There are several steps involved in cleaning up a contaminated site. Once EPA has been made aware of a contaminated site from individual citizens, local or state agencies, or others, EPA follows a step-by-step process (see Exhibit 1 below) to determine the best way to clean up the site and protect human health and the environment.



Exhibit 1

Legend

- PA/SI – Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation
- NPL Listing – National Priorities Listing
- RI/FS – Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
- ROD – Record of Decision
- RD/RA – Remedial Design/Remedial Action
- NPL Deletion – National Priorities List Deletion

Superfund is an environmental cleanup program enabled by a federal law enacted in 1980 known as the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, or CERCLA**. In 1986, another law, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) reauthorized CERCLA to continue Superfund cleanup activities. The CERCLA law gives EPA the authority to require those parties responsible for creating hazardous waste sites to clean those sites up or to reimburse the government if EPA cleans up the site. EPA compels responsible parties to clean up hazardous waste sites through administrative orders, consent decrees, and other legal settlements. EPA is authorized to enforce the Superfund laws in all 50 states and in U.S. territories. Superfund site identification, monitoring, and response activities are coordinated with state, tribal and territorial environmental protection or waste management agencies.

The Superfund program encourages active dialogue between communities affected by the release of **hazardous substances** and all of the agencies responsible for carrying out or overseeing cleanup actions. EPA considers community involvement to be an important part of the Superfund program and opportunities for community involvement occur throughout the process. Exhibit 2 on the next page outlines the stages of the Superfund process in more detail and highlights opportunities for community involvement at each step of the process.



Visit these EPA websites for more information on the Superfund process.

Superfund

www.epa.gov/superfund

Cleanup Process:

www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/index.htm

Community Involvement

www.epa.gov/superfund/community/index.htm



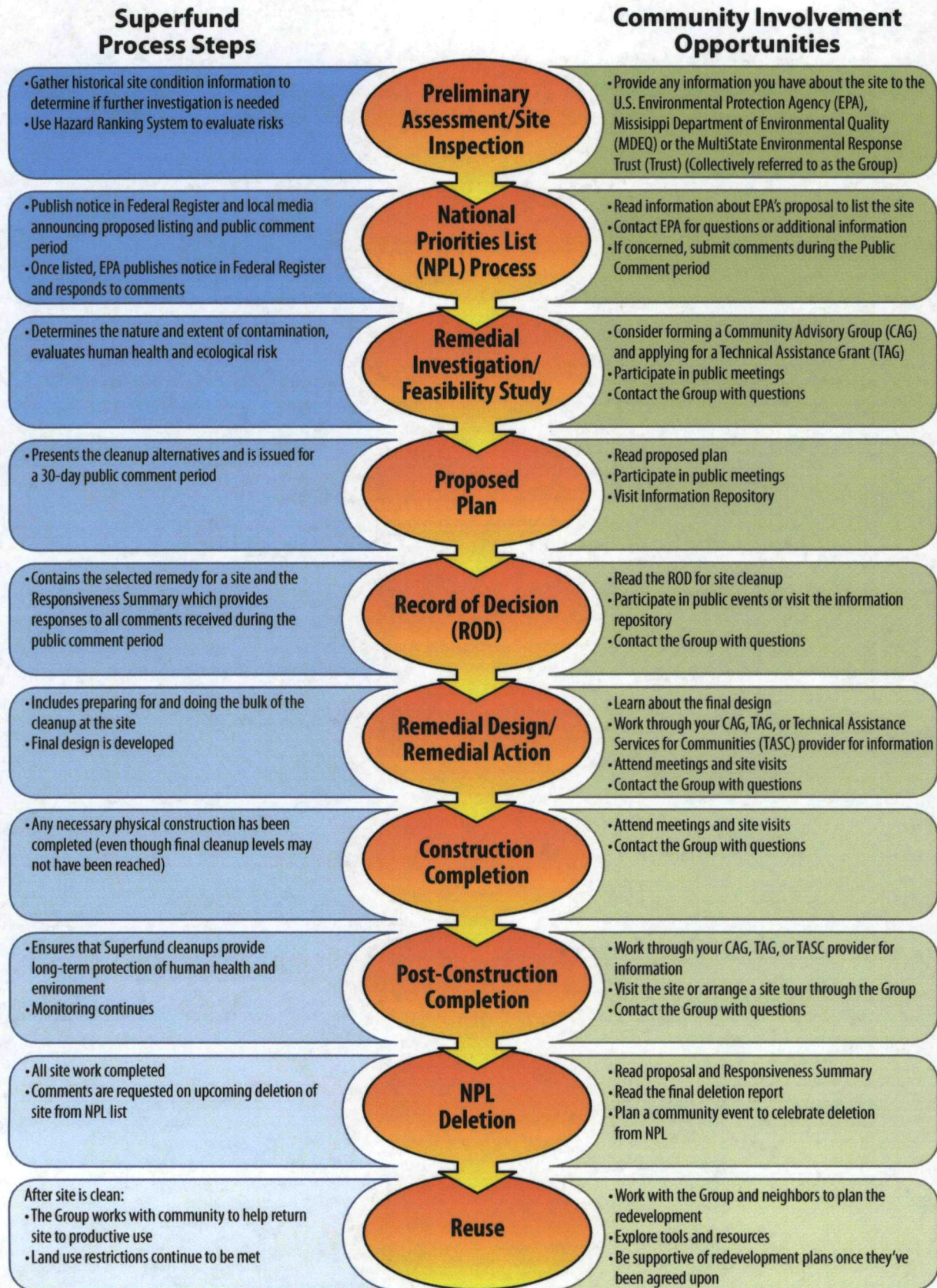
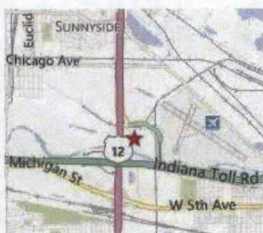


Exhibit 2 shows community involvement opportunities during each step of the Superfund process.



3.0 GARY DEVELOPMENT LANDFILL SITE BACKGROUND

This section describes the Gary Development Landfill site and summarizes the history of activities at the site.



The Gary Development Landfill site is composed largely of a solid-waste landfill that operated under a permit from approximately 1975 to 1989. The site is located at 479 Cline Avenue, in a primarily industrial neighborhood in Gary, Indiana. The Gary Development Landfill property consists of 62 total acres, of which approximately 55 acres were utilized for solid and hazardous waste disposal. The landfill accepted unauthorized hazardous wastes, including **volatile organic compounds (VOCs)**, **semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs)**, **asbestos**, metals, **polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)**, and pesticides, in addition to household wastes. Not all types of wastes that were deposited into the landfill are known because the operator did not have a detailed waste analysis plan on file for waste it accepted.

The landfill has no proper liners, no maintained engineered cover, and no functioning run-on or runoff management systems in place, which enabled hazardous substances to migrate from the landfill into the adjacent wetland located at the southeastern portion of the landfill. The wetland includes habitats known to be used by several bird species – such as the marsh wren – that the state considers to be endangered.

In early 1973, the operator of the landfill began to explore developing a sanitary landfill in a mined-out, water-filled, sand pit. The landfill began accepting solid waste for disposal in September 1974 and received its Indiana Stream Pollution Control Board (SPCB) operating permit in February 1975.

In April, May, and August 1976, the operator of the landfill was found to have discharged leachate into the Grand Calumet River without a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. In 1979, an Agreed Order was filed with the operator to address leachate concerns. The discharge of leachate continued while the landfill was active.

Response Activities

In 1986, EPA issued an administrative complaint and compliance order, which alleged that Gary Development Landfill accepted hazardous waste for disposal at their landfill but that the landfill had neither achieved interim status under the **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)** nor obtained a RCRA permit. The final consent decree included a fine and establishment of a trust for maintenance of the landfill. The landfill ceased operations in 1989. As estimated costs for maintaining the landfill greatly exceed that of the trust, EPA's Superfund program took over responsibility for the site in 1997.

In January 2002, Indiana Department of Environmental Management staff identified several abandoned drums at the Gary Development Landfill during a periodic inspection. As a result, EPA conducted a **Time-Critical Removal Action** at the site. Numerous containers of various substances (oils, paint, insecticides, antifreeze, and electrical capacitors) were removed from the property.

In April 2005, IDEM found elevated levels of metals, semi-volatile organic compounds and pesticides in samples taken in the wetland areas. In May 2009, IDEM took more sediment samples in wetland areas adjacent to and upstream of the landfill. The results showed concentrations of metals, semivolatile organic compounds and pesticides more than three times greater than what EPA would expect to occur normally.



Gary Development Landfill Superfund Site

The site was added to the Superfund **National Priorities List** in September 2011. The National Priorities List includes the most serious sites identified for long-term cleanup. When the EPA proposes to add a site to the National Priorities List, the Agency publishes a public notice in the **Federal Register** about its intention to propose the site and issues a public notice through the local media to notify the community. The community then has an opportunity to comment on the proposal during a comment period. After the comment period, EPA responds to comments received. The Agency will then announce its final decision to list the site in the *Federal Register*. After the site is added to the National Priorities List, EPA begins to study the contamination at the site and possible cleanup options as well. EPA will conduct its investigation before starting significant cleanup at the site (see Exhibit 2 for more details on the cleanup process and how you can become involved in the process).



Figure 1 Site location and overview.

4.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

This section describes the Gary community and summarizes the history of community involvement with the landfill site.

4.1 Gary Community Profile

Gary is located in Lake County, Indiana, approximately 25 miles southeast of downtown Chicago, Illinois, and adjacent to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Gary encompasses an area of about 50.2 square miles and was incorporated in 1909. Gary's city government consists of a mayor and nine council members, six of whom are elected by district and three of whom are at-large members. The city council meets the first and third Tuesdays of the month.



Prior to industrialization in the United States, Gary was primarily wetlands, swamps, and sand dunes. In the late 1880s, large amounts of sand were removed from the dunes and shipped to Chicago for building and industrial uses. Swamps, woodlands, and dunes were leveled in order to support enormous factory structures. Work began in 1906 to build a steel-making center. Elbert H. Gary, then chairman of U.S. Steel, chose the location because of its proximity to Chicago, Great Lakes shipping, and railroad access to bring in ore from Minnesota and coal from the south and east. The new steel plant included 12 blast furnaces, 47 steel furnaces, and housing for workers. The harbor was excavated to accommodate large steam ships. In 1909, Gary incorporated as a city with more than 16,000 residents.

Gary grew in size as the area increased its steel production, attracting immigrants from various foreign countries. Manufacturing declined in the region starting in the 1970s. Currently, Gary has extensive poverty, urban decay, and unemployment.

4.2 Gary Community Demographics

Based on 2010 U.S. Census data, Gary has a population of 80,294. This reflects a population decrease of about 21.9 percent from the 2000 census.

According to www.city-data.com, the population of Gary is predominantly African-Americans alone (83.9 percent), followed by White alone (8.9 percent of the population), Hispanic or Latino (5.1 percent), two or more races (1.5 percent), American Indian alone (0.2 percent), and Asian alone (0.2 percent).

The median resident age in Gary is 36.7 years. Approximately 62.8 percent of households are family households. About 72.7 percent of the population 25 years and over in Gary have a high school education or higher, and about 10 percent have attained a bachelor's degree or higher.

The 2009 median household income was \$24,821 (as compared to \$27,195 in 2000). This compares to the median household income for the state of Indiana of \$45,424 in 2009. Approximately 32.6 percent of the population had incomes below the poverty level.

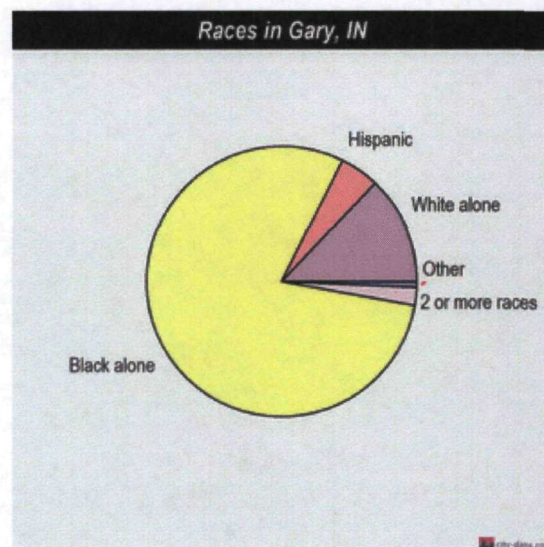


4.3 Past Community Involvement Efforts

EPA's community involvement efforts have included meeting with residents and publishing a fact sheet in December 2012. Site-related information can be accessed on EPA's website (www.epa.gov/region5/sites/garylandfill). The interviews were conducted to gather information from the local community to prepare this CIP. EPA placed an advertisement in the local newspaper, the Gary Post-Tribune, notifying the public when and where the interviews would be taking place and how to make an appointment. In addition, a postcard with the same information was mailed directly to all residents and businesses within a 2-mile radius of the site.

An **information repository** has been established for the site at the Gary Public Library, Du Bois Branch, located at 1835 Broadway, Gary. The repository contains site-related documents such as technical reports, sampling results, general information about EPA and the Superfund program, and other information. Documents in the repository are available for public review during the library's hours of operation (Appendix B).

The community interviews conducted in December 2012 represent EPA's continuing efforts to keep the community informed and to solicit input. More detail on these interviews is presented in Section 5. Additional community-involvement activities are discussed in Sections 6 and 7.



5.0 DETAILED SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

During December 2012, EPA conducted in-person interviews with three Gary residents who live and work near the site to identify their questions, concerns, and information needs regarding the Gary Development Landfill site. The interviews were conducted in a discussion format and each interviewee was asked questions from a list. Below are the specific questions the EPA asked and a summary of the answers that were provided during the community interviews.

Note to readers: This section is intended to faithfully record and reflect the issues and concerns expressed to EPA by residents interviewed during the community interviews. By necessity this is a collection and summary of thoughts, observations, and—in some cases—opinions. Please be cautioned that the statements contained in this section may, or may not, be factual and that the opinions and concerns expressed may or may not be valid.

1. How long have you been a resident in the area?

All the people interviewed have lived in the area most or all of their lives, ranging from 33 to 50 years.

2. Are you aware of the site? / How did you learn about the site?

Two of the people interviewed knew about the site because they played on the site as children. One resident remembered fishing and swimming at the site before it became a landfill. The other resident remembered playing on the site after it was a landfill and observed discolored vegetation and bluish liquids ponding on the property. None of the people interviewed knew about the former landfill being contaminated until they either read the EPA advertisement in the local newspaper or received the EPA postcard in the mail about the community interviews.

3. Have you had concerns about the site in the past / do you have any current concerns about the site?

One resident expressed health concerns and concerns about informing the community and former residents about the site being contaminated. One resident was concerned about contaminants reaching his home. The third resident expressed concerns about groundwater and the potential for contamination of the neighborhoods during the cleanup.

4. Have you had any contact with local City of Gary, state, or federal agencies about the site?

None of the residents have talked with city, state, or federal agencies about the site.

5. How do you normally get information about the site?

Two residents read the EPA advertisement in the Gary Post-Tribune. One resident learned about the site from the EPA fact sheet and postcard mailed to his home.

6. Have you been involved in any activities regarding the site?

None of the residents interviewed have been involved in any activities.



7. How would you like to be informed concerning site activities (mail, e-mail, telephone, newspapers, television, radio)?

Everyone interviewed agreed that the best way of getting updates and information is through the mail. One resident also wanted to be updated via e-mails. One resident suggested that posting information on the city's website is a good way to keep the community informed. In addition, it was suggested to publish information in the local newspaper, the Gary Post-Tribune, as another way to get information out to the community.

8. If EPA were to have a public meeting or availability session, what day and time would be most convenient for you? Suggestions about locations for future meetings? And would you attend?

Everyone interviewed said they would attend a meeting and would prefer meetings to be scheduled during the week in the evening hours. Suggestions for future meeting locations included local library branches and community centers, such as the Brunswick Center.

9. Do you feel that you have been adequately informed about the site? If no, what other kinds of information would you like?

Everyone stated they were not adequately informed. All three expressed concern that government agencies need to keep the public updated. One resident commented that the City should be more involved.

10. Site information is posted on EPA's website. Have you used the EPA website www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/garylandfill ?

None of the people interviewed have used the website.

11. Are there any other people or groups you think we should talk to about the Gary Development Landfill either because they have unique information or would like to know more from EPA?

One resident suggested the City of Gary's Environmental Department. Another resident suggested using local schools for information dissemination.

12. Are there particular community members or stakeholders affected by the site who may need additional assistance understanding site information and what it may mean to them? Are these stakeholder groups reached by existing organizations that serve the broader community?

Two of the three people interviewed stated that the neighborhoods near the site should be accessed through their community groups such as the Brunswick Area Group and the Ivanhoe Area Group.

13. What are the issues or areas in which the community may require assistance in order to participate meaningfully in the Superfund decision-making process?

One resident expressed concerns of exposure to site contaminants from airborne particulates. Another resident stated the community may be concerned for the wildlife and ecosystems, such as the wetlands, during a site cleanup.



6.0 COMMUNITY CONCERNS AND QUESTIONS

Overall, concern was expressed about the site by some of the residents. One resident discussed health issues and wondered if they were because of the site, as he played there as a child. Another resident expressed concerns about groundwater and the potential for contamination of the neighborhoods during the cleanup. One resident expressed concern about potential airborne contaminants reaching his home.

6.1 Potential Health Effects

One resident expressed much concern about the site contaminants affecting the health of the former residents. He said he and other children in the neighborhood used to play at the site and hunted rabbits in the adjacent forested areas. On more than one occasion he ran barefooted across the site and observed discolored vegetation and standing water that was blue and green. Since then he has suffered from open sores on his feet and legs. Other members of his family have suffered illness and he wondered how much of it can be attributed to the site.

6.2 Communication with Local Residents

Everyone interviewed said they were not satisfied with the information that has been provided about the site. The interviewees also said they want to receive communications from EPA such as fact sheets and postcards through regular mail. One person also said he also would like to receive information by e-mail and provided his email address. Another suggestion for a communication route is to use the city's website. Having meetings either at the library or a community center, such as the Brunswick Park Center, is the most convenient location for the Gary community and early evening during the week (avoiding Fridays) would be the best time.

6.3 Effect of the Cleanup on the Community

One resident expressed concerns about groundwater and the radius of the effect of the cleanup. He also was concerned about how the cleanup would affect the ecology surrounding the site, including the wetlands. One resident expressed concern about potential airborne contaminants reaching his home and affecting his property.



7.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT GOALS AND ACTIVITIES

When establishing the objectives for a site-specific community involvement program, EPA considers several factors, including federal requirements and EPA policy that assess the nature and extent of known or perceived site contaminants and known community concerns and requests.

To be effective, the community involvement program must be designed to meet the community's need to know, give information in a timely manner, and accommodate the community's interests and its willingness to participate in decision-making processes. EPA must also share information in language the public can understand.

To meet the needs of the community, to respond to information obtained during the December 2012 community interviews, and to meet federal requirements, the following objectives have been established for community involvement efforts:

- Enlist the support and involvement of local officials and community leaders.
- Keep the community well informed of ongoing and planned site activities.
- Explain technical site activities and findings.
- Get public input on key decisions.
- Change planned activities, where warranted, based on community input.
- Establish a website that provides updates.
- Hold meetings, when necessary, within the community to give all residents an opportunity to attend.

EPA has or will put in place the activities described below to meaningfully and actively engage the community in decisions regarding the cleanup of the Gary Development Landfill site. The following plan is intended to provide opportunities for communication between the community and EPA and to address key concerns and questions raised during the community interviews conducted in December 2012.

7.1 Specific Community Involvement Activities

To address community concerns and questions described in Section 5.0, EPA has conducted (or will conduct) the activities described below. Through these activities, it is EPA's goal to inform, involve, and engage the community during site cleanup decisions and efforts.

- Maintain point of contact. Janet Pope is the primary liaison between EPA and the Gary community. Ms. Pope serves as the point of contact for community members and can answer general questions about the site. For technical site issues, Ms. Pope coordinates with EPA's Remedial Project Manager for the site, Leslie Blake.

EPA will include current contact information on all written and electronic information and will notify the community of any contact information changes.

The EPA has designated two people as primary site contacts for local residents:

Janet Pope
Community Involvement Coordinator
312-353-0628
pope.janet@epa.gov

Leslie Blake
Remedial Project Manager
312-353-7921
blake.leslie@epa.gov

They can both also be reached toll-free at 800-621-8431, weekdays 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.



- Establish a toll-free number for residents to ask questions and receive information. Both Ms. Pope (ext. 30628) and Ms. Blake (ext.37921) can be reached at 800-621-8431 weekdays from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Ask for them by name or use the telephone extensions listed above. Residents may call this number as questions or concerns arise, rather than needing to wait for a public meeting or to receive written information. EPA provides this toll-free number periodically in local newspaper advertisements and includes the toll-free number in all fact sheets and other EPA communications with the public.
- Maintain communication with local officials, agencies, and community residents. EPA interviewed local residents from the city of Gary in the December 2012 community interviews and will continue to maintain communication with them throughout the Superfund cleanup process. EPA will also contact local officials to obtain input.
- Share site information on the Internet: Some of the persons interviewed have access to and are accustomed to using the Internet. EPA has established a website for the Gary Development Landfill site. Information on the site is provided on the following EPA web page and will be updated as events occur: www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/garyl landfill .
- Update and maintain the site mailing list. A mailing list of local residents, organizations, businesses, and officials has been established for the site. This list will be used for mailing fact sheets, site updates, invitations to public meetings and events, and other site-related information to the community. The list will be reviewed regularly to reflect address changes and updates in elected officials and to add new people interested in site activities. EPA will also establish an email list and provide regular updates as appropriate.

EPA uses the site mailing list to distribute written information such as fact sheets and meeting notifications. This is a way to ensure that those that do not have access to the Internet or other information sources still have a way to receive information directly about the site and are notified about important meetings. If a community member is interested in being placed on either mailing list, please contact Janet Pope, CIC.

- Prepare and distribute fact sheets and site updates: Fact sheets, letters, and site updates summarizing current information about the site and describing upcoming activities may be prepared and distributed to those on the site mailing and email lists. These documents are written in non-technical language and are typically timed to coincide with important site activities.

EPA uses these types of documents to give the community detailed information in a relatively quick, simple, and easy-to-understand manner. In addition to being shared with individuals on the site mailing lists, fact sheets and site updates are also placed in the information repository and posted on EPA's website: www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/garyl landfill .

- Establish and maintain a site-specific information repository. EPA has set up a local information repository at the Gary Public Library, Du Bois Branch, located at 1835 Broadway in Gary. The repository is a reference collection of site information available to the public for reading and photocopying. Documents include fact sheets, technical reports, the CIP, general Superfund information, and other documents. EPA adds new documents about the site as such documents become available. Information repositories give residents local access to site information in forms that can be easily read and photocopied for future use
- Establish and maintain the Administrative Record. A copy of the Administrative Record for the Gary Development Landfill site will be found at the Gary Public Library, Du Bois Branch and at the EPA Region 5 Superfund Record Center in Chicago (see Appendix B). EPA will update the Administrative Record as necessary. The Administrative Record gives residents a paper trail of all documents EPA relied on, or considered, to reach decisions about the Superfund site cleanup.



- Conduct public meetings, hearings, and information sessions: A public meeting is an opportunity for EPA to present specific information and a proposed course of action. EPA staff is available to share information and answer questions. A public meeting is not a formal public hearing where testimony is received. Instead, it might be a meeting to exchange information or comments. In addition, EPA may hold an informal open-house style meeting, called an "availability session," where residents can meet EPA experts one-on-one to discuss the activities at the site. Either type of meeting allows community members an opportunity to express their concerns and ask questions of EPA, state, or local government officials. Public meetings or availability sessions can be held at various times throughout the investigation and cleanup process. A meeting is typically scheduled when there are technical milestones or the community has expressed an interest in having a meeting.

A public hearing is a formal meeting wherein the EPA officials hear the public's views and concerns about an EPA action or proposal. There are specific regulations about when EPA is required to consider such comments when evaluating its actions. Public hearings are recorded by a professional transcriber and become part of the Administrative Record. The comments are also posted on the Internet.

- Write and distribute news releases and public notices: EPA will prepare and release announcements to local newspapers such as the Gary Post-Tribune to share information about events such as significant site investigation findings, completion of major milestones, significant scheduling information, and other pertinent site-related information.

News releases allow EPA to reach large audiences quickly. They will also be posted on EPA's website, www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/garylndfill. EPA typically publishes news releases and public notices to announce major events like comment periods, public meetings, and major milestones, such as the selection of a cleanup plan.

EPA will issue news releases and public notices as site activities progress. Copies of the news releases and public notices will also be available in the Information Repository.

- Solicit community input during public comment periods. EPA holds public comment periods to give community members an opportunity to review and comment on key decisions. Before EPA selects a final cleanup plan for the Gary Development Landfill site, the Agency will hold a public comment period to allow interested residents an opportunity to review and comment on its Proposed Plan. EPA will consider the community's input before selecting a final cleanup plan. EPA's response to public comments will be summarized in a document called a responsiveness summary, which will be placed in the site information repository and made available on EPA's website.
- Evaluate community involvement and outreach efforts and make adjustments as warranted. This CIP is designed to consider site- and community-specific factors as well as to comply with federal requirements. Community concerns, the objectives of the community involvement program for the site, and specific activities to address these concerns in this CIP were based to a large extent on information obtained during the December 2012 interviews with local residents. EPA recognizes that changes in areas such as community perceptions, information needs, and population demographics can occur over time and that such changes may necessitate a revised approach to conducting community involvement activities. For this reason, as well as to determine whether the activities in this plan are achieving their intended objectives, periodic reviews will be performed to determine whether additional activities are warranted or whether changes to current methods of initiating the activities outlined in this plan are necessary.



7.2 Timeframe for Conducting Community Involvement Activities

The following table presents the general timeframe for the activities described in Section 7.1.

Community Involvement Activities	Timeframe
Maintain point of contact	Complete
Establish a toll-free number	Complete; publish on written materials
Maintain communication with local officials, agencies, and community residents	Ongoing as needed
Share site information on the Internet	Completed; update as needed
Update and maintain the site mailing list	Completed; update as needed
Prepare and distribute fact sheets and site updates	Ongoing as needed
Establish and maintain a site-specific information repository	Completed; update as needed
Establish and maintain the administrative record	Completed; update as needed
Conduct public meetings, hearings and information sessions	Ongoing as needed
Write and distribute news releases and public notices	Ongoing as needed
Solicit community input during public comment period	When proposed cleanup plan is completed
Evaluate community involvement and outreach efforts and make adjustments as warranted	Periodically throughout the cleanup process



APPENDIX A GLOSSARY

Administrative Record. The body of documents that forms the basis for the selection of a particular response at a site. For example, the Administrative Record for remedy selection includes all documents that were considered or relied upon to select the remedy through the record of decision.

Asbestos. A mineral fiber that occurs in rock and soil.

Cleanup. Actions taken to deal with a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance that could affect humans and/or the environment. The term "cleanup" is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms "remedial action," "remediation," "removal action," "response action," or "corrective action."

Community. An interacting population of various types of individuals (or species) in a common location; a neighborhood or specific area where people live.

Community Engagement. The process of involving communities in all phases of the cleanup process. Communities are asked to provide input on how the cleanup will be conducted and how it may affect community plans and goals. See also *Community Involvement*.

Community Involvement. The term used by the EPA to identify its process for engaging in dialogue and collaboration with communities affected by Superfund sites. The EPA community involvement approach is founded in the belief that people have a right to know what the Agency is doing in their community and to have a say in it. Its purpose is to give people the opportunity to become involved in the Agency's activities and to help shape the decisions that are made.

Community Involvement Coordinator. The EPA official whose lead responsibility is to involve and inform the public about the Superfund process and response actions in accordance with the interactive community involvement requirements set forth in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP). A plan that outlines specific community involvement activities that occur during the investigation and cleanup at the site. The CIP outlines how EPA will keep the public informed of work at the site and the ways in which residents can review and comment on decisions that may affect the final actions at the site. The document is available in the site's information repository maintained by the EPA. The CIP may be modified as necessary to respond to changes in community concerns, information needs and activities.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. Commonly known as Superfund, CERCLA is intended to protect people's health and the environment by investigating and cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, the EPA can either: ♦ Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to do the work; or ♦ Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Contaminant. Any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter that has an adverse effect on air, water, or soil.



Contamination. Introduction into water, air, and soil of microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes or wastewater in a concentration that makes the medium unfit for its next intended use. Also applies to surfaces of objects, buildings and various household use products.

Feasibility Study. Analysis of the practicality of a proposal (such as a description and analysis of potential cleanup alternatives for a site such as one on the National Priorities List). The feasibility study usually recommends selection of a cost-effective alternative. It usually starts as soon as the remedial investigation is under way; together, they are commonly referred to as the remedial investigation/feasibility study.

Federal Register. A daily publication that makes available to the public the rules, regulations, and other legal notices issued by federal administrative agencies.

Hazardous Substance. 1. Any material that poses a threat to human health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive. 2. Any substance designated by the EPA to be reported if a designated quantity of the substance is spilled in the waters of the United States or is otherwise released into the environment.

Hazardous Waste. Byproducts that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Hazardous wastes usually possess at least one of four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity) or appear on special EPA lists.

Information Repository. A file containing current information, technical reports and reference documents regarding a site. The information repository usually is located in a public building convenient for local residents such as a public school, town hall or library.

National Priorities List. The EPA's list of serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term cleanup under Superfund. The list is based primarily on the score a site receives from the Hazard Ranking System. The EPA is required to update the National Priorities List at least once a year.

Pollutant. Generally, any substance introduced into the environment that adversely affects the usefulness of a resource or the health of humans, animals or ecosystems.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). PCBs belong to a broad family of man-made organic chemicals known as chlorinated hydrocarbons. They have a range of toxicity and vary in consistency from thin, light-colored liquids to yellow or black waxy solids. PCBs were used in hundreds of industrial and commercial applications including pigments, dyes, plastics, rubber products, and electrical, heat transfer and hydraulic equipment.

Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI). A process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release. The PA/SI usually includes a visit to the site.

Proposed Plan. A plan for a site cleanup that is available to the public for comment.

Public Comment Period. A formal opportunity for community members to review and contribute written comments on various EPA documents or actions.

Public Meeting. Formal public sessions that are characterized by a presentation to the public followed by a question-and-answer session. Formal public meetings may involve the use of a court reporter and



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the issuance of transcripts. Formal public meetings are required only for the Proposed Plan and Record of Decision amendments.

Public. The community or people in general or a part or section of the community grouped because of a common interest or activity.

Record of Decision (ROD). A document signed by EPA outlining the selected remedy for a Superfund site. The ROD includes a responsiveness summary, which responds to comments raised during the public comment period for the Proposed Plan.

Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA). Remedial design is a phase in the CERCLA response process in which technical drawings are developed for the chosen remedy, costs for implementing the remedy are estimated, and roles and responsibilities of EPA, states, and contractors are determined. During the remedial action phase, the remedy is implemented generally by a contractor, with oversight and inspection conducted by EPA or the state (or both).

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). A two-part study that is completed before any Superfund-related remedial cleanup can begin. The first part is the Remedial Investigation, which is a study to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site. The second part is the Feasibility Study, which is an identification and evaluation of various clean-up alternatives. When completed, the RI/FS forms the basis for the EPA's decision as to what clean-up alternative should be selected for a particular Superfund site.

Remedial Project Manager. The EPA official who is the technical lead on a project.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The U.S. law that regulates ongoing operations involving the generation, transport, and treatment/storage/disposal of hazardous waste.

Responsiveness Summary. A summary of oral and/or written public comments received by EPA during a comment period on key EPA documents, and EPA's responses to those comments.

Semi-Volatile Organic Compound (SVOC). A semi-volatile organic compound is an organic compound which has a boiling point higher than water and which may vaporize (become a gas) when exposed to temperatures above room temperature.

Superfund. The program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA that funds and carries out EPA solid waste emergency and long-term removal and remedial activities. These activities include establishing the National Priorities List, investigating sites for inclusion on the list, determining their priority, and conducting and/or supervising cleanup and other remedial actions.

Time-Critical Removal Action. These are typically short-term response actions, where actions are taken to address releases or threatened releases requiring prompt response.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC). An organic compound that may vaporize (become a gas) at room temperature. VOCs are the leading cause of ground-level ozone (air pollution, also known as "smog").



APPENDIX B

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Information Repositories with Administrative Records, Website and Public Meeting Locations

Local Information Repository

Gary Public Library (<http://www.garypubliclibrary.org/>)
Du Bois Branch
1835 Broadway
Gary, IN 46407
(219) 886-9120
Monday - Thursday 9am - 8pm
Friday & Saturday noon - 4pm

Official Information Repository

EPA Region 5 Superfund Record Center
Room 711, 7th Floor
Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
www.epa.gov/reg5sfun/sfd/foia/sf-records-center.html

EPA Site Web Page

www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/lanestreet

Possible Meeting Locations

Gary Public Library, Du Bois Branch
1835 Broadway
Gary, IN 46407

Brunswick Center Park
775 Clark Road
Gary, IN 46406



APPENDIX C LIST OF CONTACTS

U.S. EPA Region 5 Project Contacts	
Janet Pope Community Involvement Coordinator Superfund Division (SI-7J) 77 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604-3590 312-353-0628 800-621-8431, ext. 30628 pope.janet@epa.gov	Leslie Blake Remedial Project Manager Superfund Division (SR-6J) 77 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604-3590 312-353-7921 800-621-8431, ext. 37921 blake.leslie@epa.gov
Federal Elected Officials	
Senator Dan Coats 1300 South Harrison Street, Suite 3161 Fort Wayne, IN 46802 260-426-3151 493 Russell Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510 202-224-5623 http://www.coats.senate.gov/contact/	Senator Joe Donnelly 207 West Colfax Avenue South Bend, IN 46601 574-288-2780 1530 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510 202-225-3915 http://donnelly.senate.gov
Representative Peter Visclosky 7895 Broadway, Suite A Merrillville, IN 46410 888-423-7383 2256 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, DC 20515 202-225-2461 http://visclosky.house.gov	
State Elected Officials	
Governor Michael Pence 206 State House Indianapolis, IN 46204 317-232-4567 http://www.in.gov	
State Senator Lonnie Randolph 2nd District 200 West Washington Street Indianapolis, IN 46204 800-382-9467 http://www.in.gov/legislative/senate_democrats/homepages/s2/contactme.htm	State Representative Earl Harris 2nd District 4114 Butternut Street East Chicago, IN 46312 http://harris.indianahousedemocrats.org 200 West Washington Street Indianapolis, IN 46204 800-382-9842



Local Officials	
City of Gary 401 Broadway Gary, IN 46402	
Karen Freeman-Wilson Mayor 219-882-3000 kfreemanwilson@ci.gary.in.us	Suzette Raggs City Clerk 219-881-4730
Dorreen Carey Coordinator, Department of Environmental Affairs 219-882-3000 dcarey@ci.gary.in.us	
City of Gary Council Members	
Dave Osborne 1st District 574-266-5609 dave.osborne@coei.org	Tonda Hines 6th District 574-596-5524 tonda.hines@coei.org
Brian Thomas 2nd District 574-293-1862 brian.thomas@coei.org	Mary Olson At-Large Councilwoman 574-262-3222 mary.olson@coei.org
Local Agencies	
City of Gary Air Quality Control 839 Broadway, Suite N206 Gary, IN 46402 Rodney Sommerville Manager 219-882-3000 X6744 rsommerville@ci.gary.in.us	
Newspapers	
The Gary Post-Tribune A Chicago Sun-Times Publication 1433 E. 83rd Ave Merrillville, IN 46410 http://posttrib.suntimes.com/	
Radio Stations	
WLTH (1370 AM; Merrillville, IN) 1563 E. 85th Avenue Merrillville, IN 46410 219-794-1370 www.wlth1370.com	



Television Stations

WLS-TV (Channel 7 ABC Affiliate) 190 North State Street Chicago, IL 60601 312-750-7777 http://abclocal.go.com/wls/index	WMAQ-TV (Channel 5 NBC Affiliate) 454 North Columbus Drive Chicago, IL 60611 312-836-5526 http://www.nbcchicago.com
WFLD-TV (Channel 32 FOX) 205 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago, IL 60601 312-565-5532 www.myfoxchicago.com	WBBM-TV (Channel 2 CBS Affiliate) 22 West Washington St Chicago, IL 60602 312-899-2222 Chicago.cbslocal.com
WTTW (Channel 11 Public TV) 5400 N. St. Louis Avenue Chicago, IL 60625 773-583-5000 www.wttw.com	

